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The first 22 pages of our work are printed and contain the author's translations. Next follow 123 pages of philological notes on the inscription. The most uncommon ideograms then follow on 20 pages. The phonetic words expressed in cuneiform characters are then arranged, on 53 pages, after the order of the Hebrew and Arabic alphabet. This arrangement and expression of the words is too mechanical and stilted. It would be much more simple and plain to every one, and serve all its ends as well, if expressed in Latin characters. All the foregoing, except 22 pages, is autographed in a clear and beautiful hand. Four phototype plates then follow, giving two views of each side of the *vady* where the inscriptions are found. They are not first-class in workmanship, and give one but a poor idea of the things they attempt to present. Ten folding autograph facsimile plates give us in a clear, steady, strong hand the whole body of inscriptions, both archaic and cursive. They are a real and valuable contribution to the already large number of inscriptions belonging to the time of Nebuchadnezzar.

IRA M. PRICE.

*Morgan Park, Ill.*

#### CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

P. H. ANTICHAN. *Grands voyages de découvertes des Anciens.* 8vo, pp. 318. Delagrave, Paris.

The first half of the volume deals with mythical voyages, the Argonauts, the Odyssey, the Aeneid—the second half deals with Alexander's Journey to India, the voyages of the Phoenicians, Himilco, Pytheas, Hanno, the voyage under Necho, Sataspes' travels, Skylax, Eudoxos, Polybios, the Ptolemaic geography, and the traditions of the Atlantidai. By no means uncritical, the little volume is simple, intelligible and well-written.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1888, No. 52.

HUGO BLÜMNER. *Über die Bedeutung der antiken Denkmäler als kulturhistorische.* Rede, gehalten am 28 April 1888 beim Antritte des Rektorats. R. 8vo, pp. 28. Meyer u. Zeller, Zurich, 1888.

Following his predecessor's energetic appeal for the retention of the ancient languages in the gymnasial curriculum, Dr. Blümner emphasizes the importance of the study of ancient art in connection with the literary and historical study of ancient authors. To-day, when discoveries are being made in Greece which give new solutions to old problems and raise new questions, no philologist can deny that the monuments are of the highest importance in furnishing material in the departments of political history, religion, and mythology, and, more than all, in the history of culture.—OTTO KERN in *Woch. f. klass. Phil.*, 1889, No. 4.